

# IDEOLOGIES AND UPHEAVALS 1815–1850



Mckay Ch. 21

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Per. \_\_\_\_\_

## Learning Objectives

- How was peace restored and maintained after 1815?
- What new ideologies emerged to challenge *conservatism*?
- What were the characteristics of the Romantic Movement?
- How and where was conservatism challenged after 1815?
- What were the main causes and results of the revolutions of 1848?

**Ch. 21-1 p, 682-690 The Aftermath of the Napoleonic Wars**

1. Describe and define the concept “*balance of power*” in 1814-1815.
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
2. Describe the treatment of France by the victors in 1814. Why wasn’t the treatment harsher?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. What was Metternich’s view of liberalism and why?

4. List some of the political ideas of conservatives such as Metternich on each of the following:

Human nature	
Authoritarian governments	
Christianity	
Rights of nobles and the church	

5. Why was the concept of national self-determination so threatening to Metternich and the Austrian Empire?

4. What actions did the Holy Alliance take to repress reformist and revolutionary movements in the following areas?

Naples 1821	
Spain 1823	
German Confederation 1819	
Russia 1825	

5. What effect did the Napoleonic Wars have on independence movements?

#### Identification

Quadruple Alliance	
Klemens von Metternich	
Great Powers	
congress system	
Robert Castlereagh	

Charles Talleyrand	
--------------------	--

**Ch. 21-2 p. 690-694 The Spread of Radical Ideas**

8. What are some of the tenets of *liberalism*?

9. What is meant by *Laissez faire*?

10. Complete the following chart.

Individual	Major philosophy
Adam Smith	

11. In what ways did laissez faire policies benefit the rich and harm the poor in early 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain? What was the proposed solution to this problem?

12. What did radical republicans how to do and how did they plan to achieve their goals?

13. What is *nationalism*?

14. Explain the link between liberalism and nationalism.
15. Nationalism can be a force of unity as well as one of division. Under what circumstances would it be one of division?
16. What factors contributed to the rise of nationalism in circumstances where existing conditions seemed contrary to its success?
17. According to socialists, what had contributed to the modern spiritual and moral crisis in Europe?
- - 
  -
18. What were the goals of early socialists?
- - 
  -
19. Complete the following chart on Utopian Socialists.

Individual	Major Philosophy
Henri de Saint-Simon 1760-1825	
Charles Fourier 1772-1837	

Individual	Major Philosophy
Pierre Joseph Proudhon 1809-1865 <i>What is Property?</i>	
Louis Blanc 1811-1882 <i>Organization of Work</i>	

20. What did Karl Marx mean by the following terms:

"scientific socialism"	
Bourgeoisie	
Proletariat	

21. What did Marx believe would eventually happen to the bourgeoisie and proletariat?

22. What was Karl Marx's view of capitalism?

**Ch. 21-3 p. 694-699 The Romantic Movement**

23. Describe the tenets of Romanticism and the ways in which it differed from classicism.

24. Explain what ideas the following romantic figures attempted to convey to their audience.

Individual	Genre	Main ideas expressed in their work
William Wordsworth Britain (1770-1850)		

Individual	Genre	Main ideas expressed in their work
Victor Hugo – France (1802-1885)		
Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm Germany		
Eugene Delacroix France (1798-1863)		
Casper David Friedrich German (1774-1840)		
Joseph M.W. Turner Britain (1775-1851)		
Ludwig von Beethoven German (1770-1827)		

**Ch. 21-4 p. 699-706 Reforms and Revolutions Before 1848**

25. What were the causes and outcome of the Greek revolution of 1821-1832?

Causes	Outcome

26. Why did the Great Powers of Britain, France and Russia support Greek independence?

27. Identification of terms relating to reform in Great Britain

Corn Laws	
Battle of Peterloo	
Reform Bill of 1832	
"rotten boroughs"	
Tory Party	
Whig Party	
People's Charter of 1838	
Chartists	
Anti-Corn League	

28. Explain the cause and effect of the Irish Potato Famine of 1846-1851.

Cause	Effects



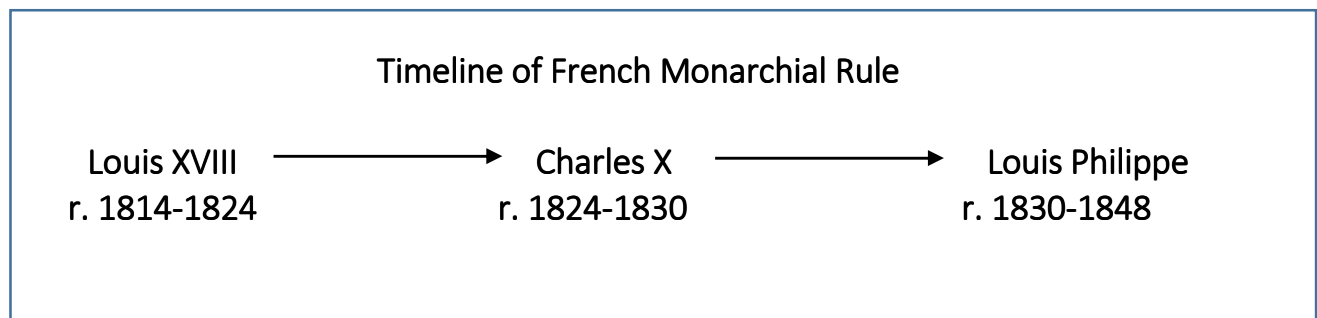
29. Describe the cause and effect of the Revolution of 1830 in France.

Cause	Effects

30. What aspects of Louis XVIII's Constitutional Charter of 1814 were undemocratic?

31. What is a "reactionary" and what actions did Charles X (r. 1824-1830) take that demonstrated this concept?

32. The term "three glorious days" is often applied to the three days of rioting in Paris in July 1830. Why does this term aptly apply?



Ch. 21-5 p. 706-713 Revolutions of 1848

33. Louis Philippe's monarchy referred to as the "bourgeois monarchy" because of its favoritism to the wealthy elites. What other criticisms did the people of France have of Louis Philippe's rule of France?

34. The 10-man executive committee of the provisional republic, established after the abdication of Louis Philippe, drafted a new constitution for the Second Republic. What Enlightenment and revolutionary ideas were part of this constitution?

**Primary Source 21.4 The Republican Spirit in Paris, 1848 (p. 707)**

35. What kind of political rewards did the provisional government offer to ordinary people who supported the revolution?

36. Which political ideology – liberalism, nationalism, or socialism – seems predominant in the documents on p. 707 (Primary Source 21.4)?

37. Identification

National workshops	
Constituent Assembly	
Alexis de Tocqueville	
"June Days"	

38. After so much struggle to achieve political reform, why did the people of France so enthusiastically elect strong-man Louis Napoleon in 1848?

**FACT:** Revolutions in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century often pitted urban workers, students, and middle-class liberals and peasants against the traditional ruling class of aristocracy, the army, and the monarchy.

39. Why did the revolutionary coalition of students, workers, and peasants in Hungary in 1848 break down?

40. What role did Russia play in subduing the revolts in Hungary?

#### Prussia, the German Confederation, and the Frankfurt National Parliament

41. What did the representatives for a national parliament that met in Frankfurt (the Frankfurt Assembly) in 1848 hope to achieve?

42. Prussian King Frederick William IV (r. 1840-1861) rejected the national parliament's liberal constitution that would have made him emperor of a "lesser" Germany, one without Austria. Why did he refuse this "crown from the gutter"?

43. What was the general result of the liberal European revolutions in 1848 and why?

# The Congress of Vienna - 1814-1815

## Goals

- To redraw the map of Europe after the Napoleonic era
- To provide some way of preserving the future peace of Europe.

## The Big Four (plus 1)

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – Austria – resisted change, supported the status quo, opposed liberals and reformers. Liberalism and nationalism, he believed, was not good.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – England – sought to achieve a balance of power on the continent by surround France with larger and stronger states.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – Prussia – sought to recover Prussian land lost to Napoleon and to gain additional land in northern Germany (Saxony)
4. \_\_\_\_\_ – Russia – sought to establish *free* and *independent* Poland with himself as its king
5. \_\_\_\_\_ – France – became a mediator when interests of Prussia and Russia clashed with those of England and Austria and thereby brought France into the ranks of the principal powers

## Principles of the Settlement

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – returning power to the ruling families deposed by more than two decades of revolutionary warfare. Bourbon rulers were restored in France, Spain and Naples. Dynasties were restored in Holland, Sardinia, Tuscany, and Modena. Papal States were returned to the Pope.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – territorial rewards for those states which had made considerable sacrifices to defeat Napoleon.
  - a. England received naval bases in Malta, Ceylon, Cape of Good Hope
  - b. Austria recovered Italian province of Lombardy and awarded Venetia and Galicia (from Poland) and the Illyrian Provinces along the Adriatic
  - c. Russia was given most of Poland with the czar as King, as well as Finland and Bessarabia.
  - d. Prussia was given the Rhineland, 3/5 of Saxony, and part of Poland.
  - e. Sweden was given Norway

3. \_\_\_\_\_ – the national boundaries of Europe were realigned so that one state could never again upset the international order and cause a general war.

France was encircled by:

- a. strengthening the Netherlands by uniting Belgium to Holland to form the Kingdom of the United Netherlands
- b. Prussia received Rhenish lands bordering on the eastern French frontier
- c. Switzerland received a guarantee of perpetual neutrality
- d. Austrian influence over the Germanies was enhanced by creating the German Confederation of 39 states with Austria designated President of the Diet of the Confederation
- e. Sardina recovered its former territory in addition to Genoa

### **Enforcement of the Settlement**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – an idealistic and unpractical plan to squash the ideals and politics of the dual revolution that existed only on paper. No one except Alexander of Russia took it seriously, and it became a symbol of repression of liberal and revolutionary movements all over Europe.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ – Russia, Prussia, Austria and England – a concerted action to arrest any threat to the peace or balance of power. The great powers agreed to meet to solve each problem, not independently. Austria interpreted this as the great powers defending the status quo against any challenges or threats.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ – 1815-1822 – European international relations were controlled by a series of meetings held by the great powers to monitor and defend the status quo. The principle of collective security required unanimity among members of the Quadruple Alliance.

### **Success and Failure**

- Ignored and underestimated the liberal and nationalistic aspirations of the people
- Failed to see the impact the growing industrial revolution and the new alignment of social classes with new needs and issues it would create
- Maintained a balance of power in Europe until the unification of Germany in 1870-1871
- Prevented world war until 1914

1. How did the ideas of romanticists differ from those of the 18th century Enlightenment?
2. What ideas did British romantic writers have in common and what forms of literature did they write?
3. Identify the works from each of the following that contained romantic elements.
  - Hugo -
  - Goethe -
  - Schiller -
  - Heine -
  - Pushkin -
4. Describe the characteristics present in romantic painting of the period.
5. Explain the connection between romanticism and nationalism.
6. Tough question: Why might romanticism be viewed as being compatible with both liberalism and conservatism?
  - Liberalism -
  - Conservatism -

## Timeline of France Politics 1789-1871

1789 – French Revolution

1799 – Napoleon Bonaparte becomes First Consul

1804 – Napoleon becomes Emperor

1805-1811 - \_\_\_\_\_

1812 - \_\_\_\_\_

1815 - Napoleon defeated at Waterloo

Congress of Vienna met to determine the political fate of Europe

1815-1822 - \_\_\_\_\_

1824 - Louis XVIII died

1824-1830 Charles X becomes king, moves to the right as an absolute monarchy, crushed revolutionaries

March 1830 Chamber of Deputies vote “no confidence” in Charles X’s government

July 1830 - The July Ordinances issued by Charles X

- a. dissolved newly-elected Chamber
- b. imposed censorship
- c. reduced suffrage to favor aristocrats
- d. called for another election

July Revolution (1830) - \_\_\_\_\_

1830-1848 – The July Monarchy (aka Bourgeoisie Monarchy, Orleanist Monarchy) Louis Philippe becomes king

February 1848 – February Revolutions

Provisional Government (February 1848)

Constituent Assembly

Bloody June Days (1848) – June 26, 27, 28

---

---

December 1848 – Louis Napoleon elected president 5:1 over the next candidate

1851 -

---

---

1852 – Plebescite *elects* Louis Napoleon to be Emperor Napoleon III

---

---

1852 – Baron Haussman redesigns Paris

1870-1871 – Franco-Prussian war – France is crushed and humiliated as Prussia leads the unification of a German state

### Napoleon III's Second Empire

Economic	Political	Social
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rebuilt Paris &amp; extensive public works</li><li>- Expanded railroads</li><li>- Encouraged investment banking</li><li>- Supported free trade</li><li>- Limited liability law (1863)</li><li>- Allowed labor unions</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Continued elections for National Assembly</li><li>- Gave more power to legislature as public demanded</li><li>- 1870 – new constitution made Parliament and Emperor as head/chief of state</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Heavily influenced by public opinion</li><li>- Improved health care</li></ul>



This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.